THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

——THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*——

Number 14 of Volume 22. | SALISBURY, N. C., MARCH 11, 1842. | *Whole Number* 1,108.

TERMS OF THE

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

CHAS. F. FISHER,
Editor and Proprietor.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every *Friday Morning*, at $2 per annum *in advance*—or $2 50 if paid *within three months*—otherwise $3 *will invariably be charged.* ☞ No paper will be discontinued except at the Editor's discretion, until all arrearages are paid, if the subscriber is worth the subscription; and the failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least ONE MONTH before the end of the year subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

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Letters addressed to the Editor on business *must come* FREE OF POSTAGE, *or they will not be attended to.*

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THERE is a large quantity of Plank, Scantling, and other building materials on hand for Sale at the Mills of Charles Fisher, on South Yadkin River,—formerly Pearson's Mills.

—ALSO—

A quantity of choice curled Maple Plank, suitable for making house-furniture of various kinds.

Any quantity of sawed Shingles can be furnished at a very short notice. These Shingles are always made out of heart pine, or yellow poplar,—of a regular size, and require no jointing, but can be nailed on the roof just as they fall from the saw—Price $3 per 1,000 at the Mill. WILLIAMSON HARRIS, Agt.

December 31, 1841. tf.

THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE PHILADELPHIA

SATURDAY COURIER.

WITH THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD!!

The publishers of this old established and universally popular Family Journal, would deem it supererogatory to say a word in commendation of its past or present excellence and usefulness. Its unrivalled and increasing circulation, (over 35,000,) is its best recommendation. For the future, however, a determination to be FIRST in the van of the American Newspaper Weekly Press, will call for increased expenditures and renewed attractions for the coming year, 1842, not the least of which will be an improvement in the quality of the paper, and addition of popular contributors, embracing, we fully believe, the best list to any similar Journal in the world.

The Courier is independent in its character, fearlessly pursuing a straightforward course, and supporting the best interests of the public. It is strictly neutral in politics and religion. It will maintain a high tone of morals, and not an article will appear in its pages which should not find a place at every fireside. It has more than double the number of constant readers, to that of any other paper published in the country, embracing the best families of our Republic.

AMERICAN TALES.

Every one should be proud to patronise the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, as by its unbroken series of original *American Tales*, by such native writers as Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. St. Leon Loud, "The Lady of Maryland," Professor Ingrahame, T. S. Arthur, Esq., Miss Sedgwick, Miss Leslie, and many others, it has justly earned the title of the *American Family News paper.*

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Determined to spare no expense in making the Saturday Courier a perfect model of a Universal Family Newspaper, of equal interest to all classes and persons of every nation, we have made arrangements to receive all the Magazines and papers of interest, published in England and on the Continent, the news and gems of which are immediately transferred to its columns, thus giving to emigrants, as well as others, a correct and connected account of whatever occurs of interest, either at home or abroad.

THE MARKETS.

Particular care is taken to procure the earliest advices in reference to the prices of all kinds of Grain, Provision, Produce, &c., the state of Stocks, Banks, Money and Lands, and our extensive arrangements will hereafter render our *Prices Current* of inestimable interest to the traveller, the farmer, and all business classes whatsoever.

The general character of the Courier is well known Its columns contain a great variety of

TALES, NARRATIVES, ESSAYS, AND BIOGRAPHIES,

and articles in Literature, Science, the Arts, Mechanics, Agriculture, Education, Music, News, Health, Amusement, and in fact, in every department usually discussed in a Universal Family Newspaper, from such writers as

Mrs. C. Lee Hentz,	Mrs. S. C. Hall,
Charles Dickens, (Boz,)	Professor Dunglison,
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J. Sheridan Knowles,	George P. Morris,
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Miss Sedgwick,	Miss Leslie,
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Lieut. G. W. Patten,	Lydia H. Sigourney,
Thos. Campbell,	Hon. Robert T. Conrad,
Miss Mitford,	Robert Morris,
Professor Wines,	Mrs. C. H. W. Ealing,
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Joseph C. Neal,	John Neal,
Thos. G. Spear,	Countess of Blessington,
Capt. Marryatt, R. N.	Lucy Seymour.
R. Penn Smith,	

TO AGENTS—TERMS.

The terms of the Courier are $2 per annum, payable in advance, but when any one will officiate to procure ten new subscribers, and send us $15, *post money and postage free*, we will receipt for one for each. Seven copies for $10, three copies for $5, or one copy three years for $5.

CLUBBING.

Two copies of the Saturday Courier, and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, will be sent for $5.

Five copies of the Saturday Courier, and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, will be sent for $10.

Address, M'MAKIN & HOLDEN, Philadelphia.

Those with whom we exchange, will add to their many obligations by copying the above, or referring to it in their columns

HEAD-QUARTERS,
SALISBURY, N. C., March 4, 1842.

Attention!

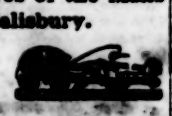
OFFICERS OF THE 64*th* REGIMENT:

YOU are hereby commanded to parade at the Court-House, in the Town of Salisbury, on Saturday, the 19th of March, instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed with Side-Arms for the purpose of Drill and Court-martial.

By order of
R. W. LONG, Col. Com'dt.

GEO. M. WEANT, Adj't. 3t

Arrivals and Departures of the Mails at, and from, Salisbury.



ARRIVALS.	DEPARTURES.
Northern, Sunday, Tuesday and Friday, at 11 A. M.	Northern, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 A. M.
Southern, Saturday, Monday, and Wednesday, at 7 A. M.	Southern, Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, at 12 M.
Western, Friday, Sunday, and Tuesday, at 9 P. M.	Western, Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, at 11 A. M.
Statesville, Sunday and Thursday, at 4 P. M.	Statesville, Wednesday, and Saturday, at 6 A. M.
Raleigh, Sunday, and Thursday at 10 P. M.	Raleigh, Wednesday and Saturday, at 9 A. M.
Cheraw, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 5 P. M	Cheraw, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 A. M.
Fayetteville, Sunday and Thursday at 8 P. M.	Fayetteville, Monday, and Friday, at 6 A. M.
Mocksville, Friday at 7. P. M	Mocksville, Saturday at 6 A. M.

HORSE-BILLS NEATLY PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

BANKRUPT LAW.

UNITED STATES—NORTH CAROLINA DISTRICT.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, That on the first day of February next, I shall hold a Court at my house in Fayetteville, for the purpose of receiving petitions under "An act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," and that the said Court will be kept open every day in succession (Sundays excepted,) until notice shall be given to the contrary.

In the case of voluntary bankrupts, the Act provides that all persons whatsoever, residing in the State, &c., owing debts, which shall not have been created in consequence of a defalcation as a public officer, or as executor, administrator, guardian or trustee, or while acting in any other fiduciary capacity, who shall, by petition, setting forth to the best of their knowledge and belief, a list of their creditors, their respective places of residence, and the amount due to each, together with an accurate inventory of his or their property, rights and credits, of every name, kind, and description, and the location and situation of each and every parcel and portion thereof, verified on oath, (or affirmation) apply to the proper Court, for the benefit of the Act, and therein declare themselves to be unable to meet their debts and engagements, shall be deemed bankrupts within the purview of the Act, and may be so declared accordingly by a decree of the Court.

It is my opinion, that all persons coming within the purview of the Act, though they may be entirely destitute of property, are entitled to its benefits.

I perceive in the publications of several of the District Judges, a diversity of opinion, as I anticipated, on the construction of the act, even in the incipient stage of proceeding under it; and I am aware that other and more important difficulties will occur in the sequel. But I am now engaged in a correspondence with several District Judges, with the view of reconciling, as far as we can, the discrepancies of the Act, and of *aiming*, at least, at something like a uniformity of practice. I shall, however, hold myself in readiness to put the Act in operation, according to its spirit and the best of my ability, whether it be amended or not.

The necessary rules and forms, together with a tariff of fees, shall be given in due time.

According to my construction of the Act, the petition may be verified before any Judge or Justice of the Peace of this State; but I think the petitioner is required to appear in Court, at the hearing, either in person or by attorney, to declare himself to be unable to meet his debts and engagements.

The petitioner must comprise in his petition all the items required; and it will be found safest to adopt the very letter of the Act. He must name the county in which he resides.

The petitions, when received, will be referred, for hearing, to their respective *Stated* Courts, in the Spring.

For instance, all within the District of Albemarle, will be heard at Edenton; all within the District of Pamlico, will be heard at Newbern; and all within the District of Cape Fear, at Wilmington. And publications will be ordered as directed by the Act.

The District of Albermarle comprises the two *State* Districts of Edenton and Halifax; the District of Pamlico comprises the Districts of Newbern and Hillsborough, together with all that part of the District of Wilmington which lies to the Northward and Eastward of New River; and the District of Cape Fear comprises the remainder part of the State.

All Communications on the subject of Bankruptcy, addressed to me by mail, if not post paid, will remain in the office.

H. POTTER, *Judge U. States for District of North Carolina.*

Fayetteville, January 17, 1842.

POLITICAL.

From the Bank Reformer.

OPINIONS,

EVERY MAN OUGHT TO READ.

"No nation had a better currency than the United States: there was no nation which had guarded the currency with more care: for the framers of the Constitution, and those who enacted the early statutes on the subject, were hard money men; they had felt, and therefore duly appreciated the evils of a paper medium; they therefore sedulously guarded the currency of the United States from debasement. The legal currency of the United States is gold and silver. This is a subject upon which Congress has run into no folly."—*Daniel Webster*, 1816.

"It may with truth be affirmed, that the present situation of the currency of the United States is worse than that of any other country."—"No hesitation is felt in saying that whatever may be the present advantages of a moderate use of a paper currency, convertible into specie on demand, to have recourse of paper would be far preferable to the present state of things."—*Gallatin*, 1841.

"Of all the varieties of fraud which have been practised by those who call themselves honest, and wish to preserve a decent appearance, none have been more frequent in legislative bodies than the attempt to pass money for more than it is worth. There are men who conceive that crimes lose their stain when the offenders are numerous, that in the character of legislators, they cannot be rogues."—*Williamson's History of N. Carolina.*

"There can be no wholesome sound trade, under a depreciated currency. The restoration (of specie payments) can as easily be made in two months as two years. Contraction must be made, and the sooner the better."—*Appleton*, 1841.

"For one, I enter my protest against banking as conducted in this country—a system not to be supported by any sound principles of Political Economy—a gross delusion, a dream of a visionary—a system which has done more to corrupt the morals of society than any thing else—which has introduced a struggle for wealth, instead of that honorable struggle which governs the actions of a patriot, and makes ambition virtue."—*John Tyler in U. S. Senate*, 1816.

"The wisdom of man, in my humble opinion, cannot devise a plan by which the credit of paper issues would be long supported; consequently depreciation keeps pace with the quantity of the emission, articles for which it is exchanged rise in a greater ratio than the sinking value of the money. Wherein, then, is the farmer, the planter or the artizan benefitted? An evil, equally great, is the door it immediately opens for speculation, by which the least designing, and perhaps the most valuable part of the community are preyed upon by the more knowing and crafty speculators."—*Washington*, 1787.

"The first duty (that of Banks always paying specie on demand) is positive and absolute; they are bound in the first instance to fulfil their engagements; it is the express condition on which the banks were permitted to issue paper; they have no right whatever to issue a depreciated currency."—*Gallatin*, 1841.

"Of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none is so effectual as that which deludes them with paper money. It is the most perfect expedient ever invented for fertilising the rich man's fields by the sweat of the poor man's brow. Ordinary tyranny, oppression, excessive taxation, these bear lightly on the happiness of the community compared with fraudulent currencies and the robberies committed by depreciated paper. Our own history has recorded, for our instruction, enough, and more than enough, of the demoralizing tendency, the injustice and intolerable oppression on the virtuous and well disposed, of a degraded paper currency, authorized by law, or in any way countenanced by Government."—*Speech of Daniel Webster, in Congress.*

"They (the Banks) grew rich upon the interest of their debts exacted from the whole community, upon which debts and promises of payment, struck off at the rate of a million in a day, they pay no interest whatever."

"Banks raise and depress at pleasure, not only the prices of wages, but of every article the worktag man is compelled to purchase for the subsistence of himself and family; and if they augment for a time the nominal price of wages, it is only to enhance in a still greater proportion the price of living and subsistence."—*Robert J. Walker, in U. S. Senate*, 1840.

"The promise on the face of any non-specie-paying bank note is a lie; and the issue of such notes is both a banking and governmental fraud, committed on the rights and interests of labor and of honestly acquired capital."

"The effect in America [of Bank suspension] has been to familiarize the idea that a continued suspension may become the ordinary state of things, and that banks might fail without becoming bankrupts."—*Gallatin*, 1841.

"It is difficult to perceive how honorable men, holding the office of bank directors, can reconcile a continued suspension of payment to their sense of moral obligation."—*Appleton on Currency and Banking.*

"Farmers of Virginia—mechanics—all who live by honest labor—will you not make an effort to secure yourselves and your posterity from the enormous and increasing exactions and depredation of this system of fraud and usurpation?"—*Abuses of Banking.*

"I cannot but lament, from my inmost soul, that lust of paper money which appears in some parts of the United States. There will never be any uniform rule if there is a sense of justice, nor any clear credit, public or private nor any settled confidence in public men or measures, until paper money is done away."—*John Adams to John Jay*, 1789.

"I feel myself bound, by the defying manner of the arguments advanced in the support of the renewal of the United States Bank charter, to obey the paramount duties I owe to my country and its Constitution, to make one effort, however feeble, to avert the passage of what appears to me to be a most unjustifiable law."

"What is a corporation such as the bill contemplates? It is a splendid association of individuals taken from the mass of society, and vested with exemption, and surrounded with immunities. By whom is this immense power wielded? By a body who, in derogation of the great principle, of our institutions, responsibility to the people, are amenable only to a few stockholders and they chiefly foreigners."—*Henry Clay*, 1811.

"'No State shall emit bills of credit.' Can a State charter swarms of banks to flood the land with bills of credit and bills of no credit, until they shall eat up and devour our substance, and bring upon us more plagues than were ever brought upon Egypt? No! This is clearly a violation of the Constitution of the U. States."—*Wm. Legget.*

"The merit of this work will, I hope, place it in the hands of every reader in our country. By diffusing sound principles of Political Economy, it will protect the public industry from the parasite institutions [*the Banks*] now consuming it, and lead us to that just and regular distribution of the public burthens, from which we have sometimes strayed."—*Thos. Jefferson's Preface to Tracy's Political Economy*, 1818.

"The system of banking we have both equally and ever reprobated. I contemplate it as a blot left in *all our constitutions*, which, if not covered, will end in their destruction, which is already hid by the gamblers in corruption, and is sweeping away in its progress the fortunes and morals of our citizens."—*Thomas Jefferson, Letter to John Taylor.* 1816.

"Let the Americans adopt their funding system, and go into their banking institutions, and their boasted independence will be a mere phantom."—*Wm Pitt.*

Twenty-Seventh Congress:

SECOND SESSION.

From the Analysis of the Globe.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Feb. 25, 1842.

The business of the House to-day was limited to the obsequies attending the funeral of the Hon. Lewis Williams. At twelve o'clock the body was brought from the late residence of the deceased, attended by the Speaker and officers of the House of Representative, the committee of arrangements, and the pall bearers, the Representatives of North Carolina in the two Houses of Congress, and the personal friends and relatives of the deceased. The funeral sevices were performed by the Chaplain to the Senate, the Rev. Mr. Tuston, and the funeral procession then proceeded to the Congressional burial ground.

On the return of the members, the House adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Saturday, Feb. 26.

The Senate did not sit to day.

No business of importance transacted in the House.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Feb. 28.

The President *pro tem.* announced the following Senators to constitute the Standing Committee on Retrenchment, viz: Messrs. *Morehead, Graham, Miller, Fulton*, and *Sprague.*

The President *pro tem.* laid before the Senate a communication from *Franklin Pierce*, resigning his seat as Senator of the United States from the State of New Hampshire; which was read.

On motion of Mr *King*, the communication was ordered to be entered on the journal; and,

On motion of Mr. *Tappan*,

The President *pro tem.* was directed to inform the Governor of New Hampshire of the resignation.

The orders of the day brought up Mr. *Clay's* resolutions to amend the Constitution.

Mr. *Calhoun* being entitled to the floor, addressed the Senate for nearly an hour and a half, in a strain of argument so close and logical that every sentence was in itself an aphorism not susceptible of further condensation, and yet so dependent on that which preceded and that which followed, that no successful attempt at a synopsis can be made. We are, therefore, obliged, in justice to Mr. C. to refrain from every thing like an extended sketch of his arguments. In a day or two we shall lay before our readers a careful report of the whole speech. The grounds taken by Mr. C. were entirely new; and the manner in which he presented his views was at once striking, powerful, and conclusive. He first analysed the assumption on which the mover of the resolutions [Mr. Clay] mainly relied, that the numerical majority of the people of this Confederacy had a right to rule; and demonstrated, from the very elements of the Union itself, that it was to guard against such a result in the General Government, that the Constitution was framed with so many checks and balances. He next demonstrated, from the component principles of the Constitution, and from the known aims and objects of those who constructed it, that the design was to form a Republican Democracy, in the management of which the whole popular will—and if the whole could not be concentrated, as nearly as practicable the whole—should govern the people themselves. He proved that the convention was a convention of States; that the Constitution was constructed for all, and not for a numerical majority of the people of the States collectively; and that it consisted of the best contrivances which human wisdom and ingenuity could invent to obtain in Government the expression of the popular will as fully and effectually as it could be obtained. And in proof of this, assuming that the House of Representatives was the popular branch of Congress, the majority of which represented a numerical majority of the whole people, he asked, was not the representation in the Senate of a contrary nature, fourteen small States notoriously representing a numerical minority, and yet controlling that body, and possessing as much power in legislation as the House of Representatives, and more in Executive business, as its assent was requisite to sanction some of the most important functions of the Executive; thus producing, by the union of the numerical majority, through the representatives of one House, and the numerical minority through the State representatives in the other, the nearest possible approximation to an expression of the whole popular will. But the framers of the Constitution, as if afraid that even this contrivance would not insure as completely as they wished and designed, the Government of the whole people by themselves, and not by a numerical majority, the veto power was placed in the hands of the Executive, who is necessarily obliged to act under circumstances and influences almost amounting to a control, preventing the possibility of his using it in any other way than as a check to arrest any departure in legislation from the spirit of the Constitution. From all this he deducted that those who urged the abridgement of the veto power, and argued in favor of the right of a numerical majority of the people of a confederation of separate sovereignties, were deluded by false theories, and were acting under an entire misconception of the nature of our Government, and the intentions, objects, and aims of those great and wise patriots whose study and solicitude to obtain the self-government of the people, were evidenced in every step they took to reach the goal.

Mr. *Calhoun's* speech on this occasion is justly esteemed one of the ablest, most luminous, and unanswerable, ever delivered on the nature of this Government. We noticed, at its conclusion, that he was warmly congratulated by both friends and opponents, indiscriminately; all concerning in eulogy on the profound, statesmenlike, and comprehensive knowledge displayed in his remarks, not only of the origin of the Constitution, but the genius and true theory of our institutions.

At Mr. *Clay's* request, the further consideration of the resolutions was made the special order of the day for Friday next.

Mr. *Clay's* resolutions on the subjects of retrenchment, reform, tariff, the compromise act, and revenue to meet expenditures, &c., were made the order of the day for to morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. *McClellan* begged permission to offer a resolution in the following terms:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to report to this House whether General Winfield Scott has been allowed extra compensation in addition to his full pay and emoluments of office, as a Major General of the Army of the United States, for services rendered in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight, in the removal of the Cherokee nation of Indians; and that if extra compensation has been allowed, to report the amount thereof, and by what law or authority the same was granted. And that he be further requested to report the time when said claim for extra compensation was first presented to the War Department, and what action has been had thereon by any of his predecessors; and that he report to this House all the documents remaining in his Department in relation thereto.

After a debate in which several motions were made,

Mr. *Meriwether* asked if it was now in order to move to lay the resolution on the table.

The *Speaker* replied that it was now too late.

The resolution was adopted—yeas 122, nays 99.

Mr. *Campbell*, of Tennessee, moved the reconsideration of the vote just taken on the adoption of the resolution, for the purpose of offering an amendment making an inquiry as to extra allowances to all other officers of the army since 1835, which was read for the information of the House.

Mr. *Watterson* moved to lay the question of reconsideration on the table.

Mr. *Allen*, of Maine, called for the yeas and nays, but they were not ordered, and Mr. Watterson's motion was carried without a division.

Mr. *Botts* offered a resolution, by general consent, calling upon the War Department for information as to what extra allowances have been made to the officers of the army.

SENATE.

Tuesday, March, 1.

After the presentation of petitions, and reports from committees.

The bill to establish a board of claims, to examine claims against the United States, came up in its order.

Mr. *Wright* remarked that it was a bill of much importance, and likely to lead to discussion. He therefore called for the special order of the day.

The orders of the day brought up the following resolutions offered by Mr. Clay on the 15th ultimo.

1. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of the General Government, in conducting its administration, to provide an adequate revenue within the year to meet the current expenses of the year; and that any expedient either by loan or by Treasury notes, to supply, in time of peace, a deficiency of revenue, especially during successive years, is unwise, and must lead to pernicious consequences.

2. *Resolved*, That such an adequate revenue cannot be obtained by duties on foreign imports, without adopting a higher rate than twenty per cent. as provided for in the Compromise act, which, at the time of its passage, was supposed and assumed as a ratio that would supply a sufficient revenue for an economical administration of the Government.

3. *Resolved, therefore*, That the rate of duties on foreign imports ought to be augmented beyond the rate of twenty per cent. so as to produce a nett revenue of twenty six millions of dollars—twenty-two for the ordinary expenses of Government, two for the payment of the existing debt, and two millions as a reserved fund for contingencies.

4 *Resolved*, That in the adjustment of a tariff to raise an amount of twenty-six millions of revenue, the principles of the Compromise act generally should be adhered to; and that, especially, a maximum rate of ad valorem duties should be established, from which there ought to be as little departure as possible.

5. *Resolved*, That the provision in the act of the extra session, for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, requiring the operation of that act to be suspended, in the contingency of a higher rate of duty than twenty per cent. ought to be repealed.

6. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of the Government at all times, but more especially in a season such as now exists of general embarrassment and pecuniary distress, to abolish all useless institutions and offices, to curtail all unnecessary expenses, and to practice rigid economy.

7. *Resolved*, That the contingent expenses of the two Houses of Congress ought to be greatly reduced; and the mileage of the members of Congress ought to be regulated and more clearly defined.

8. *Resolved*, That the expenses of the judicial

department of Government have, of late years, been greatly increased, and ought to be diminished.

9. *Resolved*, That the diplomatic relations of the United States with foreign powers have been unnecessarily extended during the last twelve years, and ought to be reduced.

10. *Resolved*, That the franking privilege ought to be further restricted, the abusive uses of it restrained and punished, the postage on letters reduced, the mode of estimating distances more clearly defined and prescribed, and a small addition to postage made on books, pamphlets, and packages, transmitted by the mail, to be graduated and increased according to their respective weights.

11. *Resolved*, That the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of the War, and of the Navy Departments, and the Postmaster General, be severally directed, as soon as practicable, to report what offices can be abolished, and what retrenchment of public expenditure can be made without public detriment in the respective branches of the public service under their charge.

Mr. *Wright* submitted the following amendments to the resolutions:

To the 2d resolution: Strike out all after the word "obtained," in the first line, and insert "without restoring to the National Treasury the revenue from the public lands, or the imposition of high taxes upon all foreign imports, including the ordinary necessaries of life," thus making the tax onerous to the whole people, because of those necessaries the whole people are consumers.

To the 3d resolution: Strike out after the word "therefore," in the first line, and insert "that so much of the act entitled an act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre emption rights," approved on the 4th day of September, 1841, as appropriates those proceeds to the States and Territories and to the District of Columbia, ought to be repealed, because it is now apparent that this portion of the public revenue cannot be taken from the National Treasury, without creating the instant necessity for increased loans, or additional taxation, or both, to an amount sufficient to supply the deficiency thus produced.

To the 4th resolution: Strike out all after the word "amount,' in the first line, and insert "of revenue such as may be required over and above the means to be derived from the sales of the public lands, which amount should always be equal to the current expenditures of the Government, economically and properly administered, and to the gradual but certain extinguishment of any existing debt, the principles of the act of the 2d of March, 1833, entitled "An act to modify the act of the 14th July, 1832, and all other acts imposing duties on imports," commonly called the Compromise act, ought to be adhered to as the general basis of such adjustment.

To the 5th resolution: Strike out the words "ought to be repealed" in the last line, and insert "presents the ground upon which only Congress has assented to the distribution of the land revenue to the States, and when it shall appear that the distribution cannot take place consistently with the terms of that provision, it will appear that a state of things exists under which Congress did not intend it should take place at all."

To the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th resolutions: Strike out all after the word "resolved," and insert:

"*Therefore*, That Congress is called upon to retrench its expenses:—

By abridging the duration of the long session;

By regulating and more clearly defining the mileage of the members; and

By diminishing its contingent expenses, and especially those incurred for stationary; for printing for the employment of clerks to transcribe, and for folding printed matter to be transmitted through the mail.

And that Congress is also called upon to make retrenchment in the following departments of the public service, viz:

The diminish the expenses of the Judiciary department. To bring the diplomatic relations of the United States within narrower limits by discontinuing appropriations for Charge d'Affaires at Naples, Bogota, Caracas, St. Jago and Lima. To diminish the expenses of foreign intercourse by reducing the appropriations for diplomatic representatives for Prussia and Brazil to the compensation attached to the grade of ministers resident, and for those for Austria and Mexico to the compensation attached to the grade of Charge d'Affaires. To restricting the franking privilege of members of Congress to letters and other communications in writing only, and those not only to exceed the weight of . To further limit and more clearly define the franking privileges of deputy postmasters; and to increase and regulate according to the weight, the charges to be made upon books, pamphlets, and other printed packages transmitted through the mails.

Mr. *Calhoun* suggested the propriety of printing them in connection with the original resolutions; which was agreed to, and the printing was ordered.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The *Speaker* then announced the unfinished business of yesterday to be the resolution of the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. *Pendleton*] which was in the following terms:

Resolved, That the Constitution was "ordained and established" to form a "perfect union" of these States, and that Congress not only has no authority to take any measures for the dissolution of that Union which it was thus created to defend and protect, but that it is the paramount duty of every department of this Government, and of all the people of these States, "indignantly to frown upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

The *Speaker* again announced that the resolution of the gentleman from Ohio was the business in order.

Mr. *Lott Warren* moved to lay the resolution on the table; but it was not in order, and it was not received.

The ayes and noes were then taken on Mr. *Pendleton's* resolution, and it was not adopted—two-thirds not having voted for it. The ayes were 104, the noes 65.

No further business of importance transacted.

SENATE.

Wednesday, March 2.

After the presentation of petitions, and reports from committees,

The orders of the day brought up as the unfinished business of yesterday, Mr. *Clay's* retrenchment and reform resolutions, submitted to the Senate on the 15th ultimo, the question pending being on the adoption of Mr. *Wright's* proposed amendments.

Mr. *Wright*, who was entitled to the floor, addressed the Senate for about two hours in an able speech, in the course of which he said:—

The Senator had drawn a parallel of a parent distributing his property to his children. Why not put the case in its true colors, and tell the people of the States that the real nature of the of the parallel would be, a parent whose income was inadequate to his expenditures, and whose estate was in debt, going to his children and saying, "I will distribute to you part of the income of my estate, and you shall pay it back to me, with as much in addition of your own money as will refund me all my expenditures in consequence of the operation." Would the children thank him for this manifestation of his parental regard? When the system is once adopted, is there any thing to confine the General Government to the sole distribution of the land fund? What, in time, is to prevent a demand from the interests whose greatest profits arise out of protection that a protective revenue should be raised and distributed, or the iron interest, or any other interest in succession, making similar demands, till distribution would reach to any possible amount which taxation could furnish? Is it not the necessary consequence, that appropriations will be only a secondary consideration, the saving of the public money for distribution being the primary object, and these objects subjecting members of Congress to influences dangerous enough to prostrate the legitimate powers of Government, and substitute influences of the most corrupt and destructive nature?

Mr. *Wright* showed the effect of the policy upon the credit of the country in foreign money markets, and asked how would it improve or sustain the credit of an individual in the habit of pledging his estate whenever he had occasion to borrow money, to give away his estate, and then go to the customary money lenders, offering them his note, instead of his estate for a pledge? What would be the result in the case of the individual under such circumstances, has been the case with regard to this Government since it gave away its estate, by the Distribution act. Its credit in the foreign money markets shows the consequence of such policy.

The first course of a prudent and wise Government is, to provide for its own necessities before it undertakes to be bountiful to others. It was bound to be just towards itself, and its creditors, before it undertook to be generous at their expense to others.

Which form of the resolutions shall be taken? Shall the Senate consent to repeal the clause in the Distribution act, or reiterate that it was the only condition on which the act was passed, and therefore it should not be repealed?

He had for some time considered that the long sessions of Congress had become too protracted. And to limit this abuse, he knew of no remedy but to fix the day of adjournment at the very outset of the session.

[Many Senators expressed their assent.]

Mr. *Clay* from his seat; the one hour rule, sir; the one hour rule

Mr. *Wright* contended that the one hour rule would not be so efficacious as fixing the day of adjournment. If every member of the Senate was to indulge in as much talking as the Senator from Kentucky, [Mr. Clay,] and himself, (Mr. Wright,) and each was to be entitled to his hour a day, they could easily speak out a much longer session than the longest complained of.

Mr. W. next entered into an examination of other proposed reforms, and expressed his readiness to go as far as any man in reference, to retrenchments in Congress, retrenchments in the civil list, and in every other department of the Government.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. *Cooper*, of Georgia, introduced his colleague, Mr. *Black*, who was qualified and took his seat.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, (Mr. Briggs in the chair,) and took up the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

IN SENATE.

Thursday, March 3.

Mr. *Barrow* presented joint resolutions of the Legislature of Louisiana, relative to the aggressive policy of the British Government, particularly with reference to the Northeastern Boundary question, the case of the Creole, and the invasion of our soil by the occurrence which took place recently in the State of New York; and pledging the State of Louisiana to back the General Government in any measures of redress deemed necessary: referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The orders of the day brought up the resolutions of Mr. Clay on the subject of retrenchment, economy, the compromise act, and the Land Distribution bill.

Mr. *Smith* of Indiana being entitled to the floor, occupied the remainder of the day in discussing those resolutions,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was engaged in a debate on the retrenchment of the contingent expenses of the House.

No other business transacted during the day's session

From the Raleigh Register

RESOURCES OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Statesmen and Legislators of America are beginning to appreciate the importance of statistical information. A correct knowledge of the resources and condition of the country must be essentially useful to every one who is called upon to legislate, or who has any interest, indeed, in the progressive improvement and rapid development of the resources of the country. No man can legislate properly, unless he knows the field on which he is to act, or the material which he is to employ. The mind, in the Hall of legislation, may exhaust itself in metaphysical speculation, or astonish by the splendor of its creations, but its deductions can never be correct unless the data which it employs, be true. We have been led to these remarks by receiving from a friend at Washington, a large Tabular Sheet, exhibiting the aggregate of the Statistics of the United States, taken in pursuance of an Act of Congress. With some labor, we have prepared from this General Statement the subjoined condensed account of the Statistics of North Carolina, which may be interesting for present information, and useful for future reference:

IRON.

Number of Furnaces in the State	8
Tons produced (Cast Iron)	968
No. of Bloomeries, &c.	43
Tons produced (Bar Iron)	963
Tons of fuel consumed	11,588
No. of men employed	108
Capital invested	$91,951

LEAD.

No. of Smelting Houses	0
No. of pounds produced	10,000
No. of men employed	32
Capital invested	$50,000

GOLD MINES.

No. of Smelting Houses	10
Value produced	$255,618
No. of men employed	389
Capital invested	$9,782

ANTHRACITE COAL.

No. of bushels raised	1,400
No of men employed	4

BITUMINOUS COAL.

No. of bushels raised	—
No. of men employed	1
Capital invested	$7,000

DOMESTIC SALT.

No. of bushels produced	4,493
No. of men employed	8
Capital invested	$7,090

GRANITE, MARBLE, &c.

Value produced	3,350
No. of men employed	14
Capital invested	$930

LIVE STOCK.

Horses and Mules	166,008
Neat Cattle	617,371
Sheep	538,279
Swine	1,649,716

CEREAL GRAINS.

No. of bushels of Wheat	1,970,854
No. of bushels of Barley	2,575
No. of bushels of Oats	23,898,763
No. of bushels of Rye	213,971
No. of bushels of Buckwheat	15,391
No. of bushels of Corn	22,893,763

VARIOUS CROPS.

Pounds of Wool	635,041
Pounds of Hops	1,003
Pounds of Wax	118,923
Bushels of Potatoes	2,609,239
Tons of Hay	101,369
Tons of Hemp and Flax	9,879
Pounds of Tobacco, gathered	16,772,37
Pounds of Rice	2,820,388

COTTON, SUGAR, SILK, &c.

Pounds of Cotton, gathered	51,926,190
Pounds of Silk Cocoons	3,014
Pounds of Sugar made	7,163
Cords of Wood sold	40,034
Gallons of Wine made	28,752

NURSERIES.

No. of men employed	20
Capital invested	$4,663

COMMERCE.

No. of Commercial Houses in foreign trade	4
No. of Commission Houses	46
Capital invested	$151,300
Retail Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.	1,068
Capital invested	$5,082,835
Lumber Yards	20
Capital invested	$46,000
No. of men employed	432

INTERNAL TRANSPORTATION.

No. of men employed	213

BUTCHERS, PACKERS, &c.

No. of men employed	24
Capital invested	$9,000

FISHERIES.

No. of quintals of Fish	2,385
No. of barrels Pickled Fish	73,350
No. of gallons of Fish Oil	2,387
Value of Whalebone and other productions of the fisheries	$23,800
No. of men employed	1,784
Capital invested	213,502

PRODUCTS OF THE FOREST.

Value of lumber produced	506,766
Barrels for Tar, Pitch, &c	583,451
Skins and furs, value produced	$3,126
No. of men employed	2,094

MACHINERY.

Value of machinery manufactured	$43,985
No. of men employed	

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

Value of Hardware, Cutlery, &c. manufactured	$1,200
No. of men employed	48

GUN MANUFACTORIES.

No. of small arms made	1,085
No. of men employed	40

PRECIOUS METALS.

Value manufactured	$875
No. of men employed	1

VARIOUS METALS.

Value manufactured	$6,050
No. of men employed	24

GRANITE, MARBLE, &c.

Value manufactured	$1,088
No. of men employed	15

BRICKS AND LIME.

Value manufactured	$58,336
No. of men employed	276

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.

No. of Fulling Mills	1
No. of Woollen manufactories	3
Value of manufactured goods	$3,900
No. of persons employed	4
Capital invested	$9,800

COTTON MANUFACTORIES.

No. of Cotton manufactories	25
No. of Spindles	47,934
Value of manufactured articles	$458,900
No. of men employed	1,219
Capital invested	$295,300

SILK MANUFACTURES.

No. of pounds reeled	7
Value of the same	$35
No. of persons employed	1

FLAX MANUFACTURES.

Value of manufactured articles	$1,866
No. of persons employed	95

TOBACCO MANUFACTURES.

Value of manufactured articles	$89,168
No. of persons employed	483
Capital invested	$91,665

HAT MANUFACTORIES, &c.

Value of Hats and Caps manufactured	$38,167
Value of Straw Bonnets	1,700
No. of persons employed	142
Capital invested	$13,141

LEATHER MANUFACTORIES, &c.

No. of Tanners	353
Sides of Sole Leather tanned	62,050
Sides of Upper Leather tanned,	89,035
No. of men employed	611
Capital invested	$271,797
All other manufactories of Leather, Saddleries, &c.	238
Value of manufactured articles	$185,387
Capital invested	76,163

SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURES.

No. of pounds of Soap	1,612,825
No. of pounds of Tallow Candles	145,546
No. of pounds of Sperm and Wax Candles	335
No. of men employed	367
Capital invested	$4,751

DISTILLED AND FERMENTED LIQUORS.

No. of Distilleries	2,892
Gallons produced	1,051,979
No. of men employed	1,422
Capital invested	$189,200

POWDER MILLS.

No. of Powder mills	1
Pounds of Gunpowder made	200
Capital invested	$30

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

Value of Medicinal Drugs, Paints, Dyes, &c.	$8,625
Turpentine and Varnish value produced	$116,750
No. of men employed	73
Capital invested	$152,275

EARTHENWARE.

No. of Potteries	16
Value of manufactured articles	$6,260
No. of men employed	21
Capital invested	$1,531

CONFECTIONARY.

Value of Confectionary made	$2,200
No. of men employed	1
Capital invested	$1,000

PAPER.

No. of Manufactories	3

PRINTING AND BINDING.

No. of Printing Offices	27
No. of Binders	4
No. of Weekly Newspapers	26
No. of Semi-weekly papers	1
No. of men employed	108
Capital invested	$55,400

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Musical instruments—value produced	$938
No. of men employed	3
Capital invested	$200

CARRIAGES AND WAGGONS.

Value of manufactures	$501,601
No of men employed	698
Capital invested	$173,319

MILLS.

No. of Flouring Mills	332
Barrels of Flour manufactured	87,641
No. of Grist mills	2,033
No. of Saw mills	1,056
No. of Oil mills	46
Value of Manufactures	$1,552,026
No. of men employed	1,830
Capital invested	$1,870,228

SHIPS.

Value of ships and vessels built	$62,800

FURNITURE.

Value of Furniture articles manufactured	$35,000
No. of men employed	223
Capital invested	$57,980

HOUSES.

No. of brick and stone houses built	38
No. of wooden houses built	1,822
No. of men employed	1,707
Value of building	$410,204

ALL OTHER MANUFACTURES.

Value of all the manufactures not enumerated	$127,516
Capital invested	$62,550
Total capital invested in manufactures	$3,838,200

From the North Carolina Standard.

Extract from the Letter of a Correspondent.

MR. EDITOR: The object of my writing further to you, is to ascertain the truth or falsehood of particular tales I have heard. It is such an unlikely story, that the fact is I don't scarcely know how to believe it, but I have heard it so straight that I cannot altogether disbelieve it neither. It is reported then, that Governor Morehead has built an *Ice House* upon the Palace lot. Is this really so or not? I said I could not credit it, because about two years ago, he had a great deal to say against Mr. Van Buren for suffering the Departments to buy Ice and charge it in their accounts, and I did not like to think that the Governor would turn round after that and build an Ice House at Raleigh. At this same time, (1840) in our neighborhood, the Governor made a heap of fun against Van Buren for sleeping upon a *French Bedstead*, and now I hear the Governor's enemies tell it about that he has got one of them *French Bedsteads* at the Palace and uses it regular. I voted for Gov. Morehead, but if this is a fact I shall vote to turn him out of that Bedstead as sure as a gun. For my part I should like to know just the straight tale about it. The Governor talked too, much about a sight of *Gold Spoons* that Van Buren had bought with the people's hard earnings, and he talked like a book and I believed in him, and had a kind of a notion that Gov. Morehead would live like a plain log cabin man after he got to Raleigh—and now they say he took all the fine things that Governor Dudley bought, *and a thousand dollars worth besides!* This is too bad to think against any man that talked as he did. A log cabin Governor with an Ice House! It cannot be so. A log cabin Governor sleeping on a French Bedstead seems impossible to me. A log cabin Governor laying out *a thousand dollars* for new furniture when Dudley left the old furniture there as good as new, and I'm sure that Morehead might afford to live any where so he lived as well as Dudley. Mankind are not so bad as that I hope. Now I want to know from you (all prejudice aside) if these things are true as charged against Governor Morehead? If they are, the Whigs are mightily changed since the great Revolution of 1840, and I shall have no more to do with them or their Governor. If not true, you are upon the spot so tell it out, but don't deceive the unsuspecting voters of North Carolina. I don't care so much myself for the Ice House, and not over much about the Bedstead, and if the Governor laid out the $1,000 for the right sort of things for a Governor to have I should not give him up just for that. But to think of what hypocrisy a man can be guilty of, providing he really has done the *very things he abused Van Buren for*. I cannot stand a hypocrite.

1. Our correspondent is informed that the Ice House is certainly at the Palace, and put there by our Log Cabin Governor; but he refuses, so far, to tell what fund paid for it.

2. The French Bedstead is at the Palace too, and we presume the Governor sleeps upon it, if he can sleep at all, after Henry's Letter and the prospect before him.

3. As for the thousand dollars: we have been trying to get the Inventory of his purchases, and as soon as we succeed in doing it we will publish it.—*Ed. Standard.*

AMALGATION.

The Massachusetts Legislature, it will be seen by what follows, are resolved to make black and white the same; at least, to mix the colors, whether they will or not. The railroad companies are obliged to accommodate the negro or negress in the same car and in the same seat with the white man or woman, although the former should even prefer to ride in another car at a cheaper rate. This is doubtless to compel prejudice to give way and favor that amalgamation which may, in the end, mingle the two bloods and restore the original copper color of this continent. It is only necessary now to pass an act to compel the tavern keepers to put the two races in the same bed, without "any distinction of *descent, sect*, (query, sex) or *color*," to accomplish their object:—*Globe.*

"*Railroad Cars.*—A select committee of the Massachusetts Senate have unanimously reported a bill forbidding any railroad company to establish rules, "which shall make any distinction, or give any preference in accommodations to any one or more persons over others on account of descent, sect, or color." The bill also provides that any officer or servant of the company who shall assault any passenger under such rule, shall be punished by fine and imprisonment."

Meeting at the Square.—Another non descript gathering took place last evening in the square, the proceedings of which we can hardly describe. Without a regular call, and without appointed speakers, there happened, nevertheless, a meeting, and some sensible speaking, and much serious debate, too, among the multitude, about the currency and the other absorbing topics which relate to it. The meeting was large, and with the right sort of guidance might have been turned to good account in furtherance of the main object, viz; the resumption of specie payments by the banks, through the action of the Legislature. After the adjournment, the persons composing the meeting moved off, but stopped in Calvert street, which was filled from Monument Square to Baltimore street. The principal point of pressure was, however, the lottery and exchange officers of Heisler & Co. and Emory & Co. In front of these offices, (for what especial reason we know not,) many demonstrations of dissatisfaction were made. In a short time thereafter, the Mayor appeared at the door of the office of Heisler & Co. and addressed the crowd. He warned them of the consequences of any illegal violence, and exhorted them to be peaceable. He told them that so long as they pursued a peaceable and legal course for the redress of their grievances, they would have his sympathies and those of a large majority of the community with them; but they must not trespass on the rights or the property of others, or in any way violate the law; and if they should do so, or attempt to do so, they would find an overwhelming majority of the people of Baltimore opposed to them, and he intimated in a way that must have been understood, that illegal violence *would not be permitted*. After the conclusion of the Mayor's address, the crowd continued for some time, but did nothing very particular except cry fire and make a noise, after which they dispersed.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Madame Rumor has been very busy about the banks, and various were the givings out in the high ways and by ways. One said four of the banks had shut up. This was soon found to be a confounded no such thing. Then it was said four of the banks in the first municipality refused to receive any paper on deposite. This proved about as false as the first report.

The truth, as far as we have been able to get at it, amounts to this: Four of the banks in the First Municipality, refuse to receive in payment or on deposite, the paper of several of the up town banks, and the latter, and also the Bank of Orleans, refuse the notes of four of the down-town banks.

2¾ o'clock.

We learn that the refusal of the notes of four of the banks, by the other institutions of this city, has caused sufficient public agitation to induce the authorities to resort to immediate measures to prevent the injury which might otherwise accrue.—*New Orleans Courier.*

The New York *Courier* dwells triumphantly on a letter from Mr. Beverley of Virginia to Mr. Clay; "exonerating Mr. C. from all charges" of having corruptly bargained with J. Q. Adams, long time ago. The *Courier* seems to think this is a settler, though we never heard that Mr. Carter Beverley represented the people of the United States in that great case. Shylock speaks sensibly of the vanity of rading at a hood unless you can rail the seal off. Mr. Beverley will find that retracting that charge is just as idle, unless he can somehow *retract* the facts that are thought to prove its truth. Mr. Clay made Mr. Adams President, and Mr. Adams immediately made Mr. Clay Secretary of State—the charge is that they agreed upon this reciprocation of good offices before hand—and Mr. Beverley's "retraction" has no more to do with its truth, than Dr. Lardner's retraction of his opinion that the planets moved round the Sun would have to do with the truth of the Solar system.—*Mercury.*

The "Specie" Pledge.—"A large number of the store keepers of Philadelphia have combined and are resolved to take paper money for their wares, only according to its specie value."

That is exactly the way to cure fraudulent Banking. Every thing ought to pass for its value and no more. So with people; so with every thing; it is the only honest way of getting along.—*North Carolinian.*

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*** To every editor who gives this advertisement entire 12 insertions, we will forward, to order, one copy of the whole work, provided the paper containing this notice be sent to the New York Watchman, N. York.

March 11, 1842.

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.:

Friday, March 11, 1842.

Mr. Henry at Hillsborough.—Mr. Henry addressed a large assemblage of the people of Orange, at Hillsboro', on Tuesday the 1st instant. The venerable Editor of the Recorder, one of the most respectable Federal papers in the State, does not appear to have admired Mr. Henry's oratory on the occasion very much, and he has no relish whatever—in fact we may say he expresses a decided distelish—for his arguments. We hardly expected that he or any of his party would be greatly pleased, and therefore we are not either disappointed or surprised at his estimate of Mr. Henry's effort. It was doubtless any other than amusing or complimentary to the Whiggery.

We presume that His Excellency Gov. Morehead was not there, as the Recorder makes no mention of him.

The Northern Democracy.

It was the wise and sagacious remark of Mr. Jefferson that—"The Democracy of the North are the natural allies of the South"—a remark, the truth of which has long since been settled beyond all question, but if anything was now needed to prove it true, the events of the last few years have been more than sufficient to satisfy every unprejudiced mind that the Northern Democracy are the *only* allies of the South in principle, and her only true friends in feeling. Look at the Legislatures of the Northern States—the Democrats are the only opponents of the Federal, anti-Southern policy of protective tariffs; they are the only opponents in solid force of the progress of Abolition. The Democratic Legislatures rebuke the spirit of incendiary fanaticism, and respect the rights of the South;—the Federal Whig Legislatures pass laws for the protection of negro-stealers, and to prevent the recovery of the stolen property. Look at Congress—the Northern Democrats have uniformly denounced with unflinching boldness all efforts to interfere with our institutions and rights—they have manfully stood by us in resisting Abolition aggression; while the Northern Federal Whigs have as uniformly cheered the infamous crew on in their foul work by their acts and encouragement;—by loading the tables of Congress with their petitions for Abolition and for a dissolution of the Union, and by pouring out false and slanderous abuse on the Southern people. Can any man of reason in view of these facts doubt who are our true friends North of the Potomac? We laid aside for publication several weeks ago, the following extract from the proceedings of a Democratic meeting, held the 24th January last, in Danville, Pennsylvania. The resolutions breathe a spirit of patriotic devotion to principle, and express a regard for Southern rights which the Southern people should, and will appreciate, and honor.

"*Whereas*, Ever since the Declaration of Independence, by the Congress of 1776, there has existed in this country two parties; the one consisting of men who have at all times arrogated to themselves a claim to all the intelligence, wealth and decency, in the country, endeavoring to have what they call a strong Government, and by that means to create a privilegnd order to lord it over their fellow men; the other in a great measure, composed of the farmer, mechanic, and laboring classes of the people, who succeeded in establishing, and have been in favor of a Republican form of Government, such as we now possess, of equal rights to all men. At all times, since the adoption of the present Constitution, the first named party have, by various means, attempted to subvert the Constitution, first, under the administration of John Adams, by means of sedition and alien laws, which they attempted to enforce at the point of the bayonet; and since that time by changing their party names, and attempting to delude the people by keeping out of view their principles, and raising false issues before them, to work upon the avarice of some and distress of others, so as to gain their purposes.

"To recapitulate these attempts would occupy more room than can be spared in this paper. A recent case is fresh in every one's memory: at the log cabin and hard cider meetings, the debtor was promised money to discharge his debts—the mechanic and laborer higher wages and better pay—the farmer higher prices for their produce. Have any of those promises been realized? Not one. An attempt is again making by the same party, composed of the same men, to delude and deceive the people, by assuming a new name and position. High wages are again promised to mechanics and laborers, all pecuniary embarrassments are to be removed, and the farmers are to have high prices for their produce, only give them a protective tariff on a few articles, so as to enhance their price on the consumer—or, in plain English, tax the consumers, farmers, mechanics, and laborers, for the benefit of the aristocracy. Make the many industrious classes, hewers of wood and drawers of water, to enable men who labor not, to live in palaces and imitate the nobility of England, in luxury and splendor, whilst those whom they would draw this support from, would be as the same class are now in England, suffering all the tortures of poverty and starvation. Placing no confidence in the professions of men who only "kiss to betray," and relying on the purity of Democratic principles, we are assembled for the purpose of declaring our firm adhesion to those principles under which the country has flourished, so long as these who professed and practised those principles have governed the nation. Therefore,

"*Resolved*, That all tariffs heretofore imposed by Congress on the imports from foreign countries, have been unequal and unjust in their operations, tending to oppress the many, for the benefit of the few. That we are in favor of a tarif equal in its operation, on all articles (except those of the utmost necessity,) whenever the expenses of Government require revenue to be raised, either to redeem national faith or defend the nation against foreign insult or aggression

"*Resolved*, That we enter our protest against the passage of a tariff, even if necessary to meet the expenses of the Government, which will be discriminating in its effects; and we insist that taxation be equal on all articles, except those of the utmost necessity, and that no more money be raised than is necessary to meet those expenses.

"*Resolved*, That we consider a discriminating protective tariff as a twin sister to a National Bank, and both as tending to destroy our republican form of Government.

"*Resolved*, That we look with contempt on the attempts now making by interested individuals to impose on the laboring classes of the community, as they did in the days of log cabins and hard cider, by promising higher wages if a protective tariff is imposed; when, at the same time, many of those persons do not now fulfil their engagements, by paying the wages promised by them to the laborers they employ, except at a sacrifice, which we say is neither honest nor humane.

"*Resolved*, That we view the law passed at the last session of Congress, for the distribution of the public lands amongst the several States, at a time when the public treasury was empty, as characteristic of the principles of the party who han the majority in Congress, and done so for the purpose of giving them an apology to create a national debt, and lay additional burdens on the industry of the country—an attempt to carry out their old Federal maxim "that a national debt is a national blessing."

"*Resolved*, That we consider any attempt by one State or its people, to interfere with the institutions of another State, as nothing else than treason against the whole nation.

"*Resolved*, That we consider any attempt by Congress to interfere with State institutions, as a violation of the Constitution, and the discussion on the subject of slavery during the present session, as a waste of time and money, which ought to be devoted to the discharge of the duties, which of right, belong to that body, and are of the greatest importance to the nation."

The *Globe*, speaking of Mr. *Calhoun's* Speech on Mr. *Clay's* Resolutions, says:—"Mr. *Calhoun's* Speech on this occasion is justly esteemed one of the ablest, most luminous, and unanswerable, ever delivered on the nature of this Government. We noticed, at its conclusion, that he was warmly congratulated by both friends and opponents, indiscriminately; all concurring in eulogy on the profound, statesmanlike, and comprehensive knowledge displayed in his remarks, not only of the origin of the Constitution, but the genius and true theory of our institutions."

Statistics of North Carolina.

We copy from the Raleigh Register a Table showing the resources of North Carolina, which, as that paper says, "will be interesting for present information, and useful for future reference." We are sure, so far as we have the means of judging, that none of the items are over rated, and we believe that some are not rated high enough—that is, the information is not full. In fact the whole must be incomplete from the time and circumstances under which it was taken. Pity the Register and its party had not at *that time* entertained and expressed the same just appreciation of the value and importance of these Statistics, and given their aid to have them correctly obtained, instead of throwing obstacles in the way.

"*Retrenchment.*"—The House of Representatives have consumed so much time in discussing a proposition to cut off two clerkships in one of the Departments, that the cost to the country is $40,000; whereas the clerkships cost less than $3,000 per annum.—*Cherow Gazette.*

A very admirable illustration of the manner and progress of "Whig" retrenchment.

☞ We understand that our Candidate for Governor, Mr. Henry, intends soon to visit some of the Western counties, and address the people on the important subjects of the day. We hope he may find it convenient to be here at our Superior Court, which commences on the 21st inst. Should we ascertain his intention of coming, we will give timely notice to the people.

If Mr. Henry is here at our Court, he will, we have no doubt, attend the meeting in Davidson on the 26th instant, and perhaps a meeting in Davie the week after.

☞ No Whig fights in Congress since our last.

☞ Dr. ASHBEL SMITH, formerly a townsman of ours, has been appointed we see, Minister to France from Texas. Dr. Smith is well known in this country as a gentleman of ability and extensive learning, and we are sure that the guardianship of the honor and interest of the young Republic at the Court of St. Cloud, may be safely entrusted to his hands.

☞ *Ex President Van Buren* is now in the South, on a visit we believe, to his son's father in law, Mr. Singleton of S. C. He will proceed as far as New Orleans it is said, and return by the Hermitage to pay his respects to Gen. Jackson.

☞ From several paragraphs of news which we give this week, it will be seen that the signs of the times in Baltimore and New Orleans betoken trouble to the Banks in case their dishonest suspension is much longer continued.

In a "breach of promise" case lately tried in Dover, N. H., $966,75, damages were found for the plaintiff. The fair forlorn claimed $2,000, but the intelligent jury considering the charge somewhat extravagant, set about calculating, and figured out a very precise estimate to the odd cents, of the exact amount of wear and tear sustained by the plaintiff in her young affections. We dare say the broken hearted one may make all necessary repairs with the $966 75, for any new operations in the same line of business. It is probable the quondam lover was decidedly of the opinion, so far as he was concerned, that

> "Marriage is a matter of more worth,
> Than to be dealt in by attorneyship,"

The Hon. *Leonard Wilcox*, of Oxford, New Hampshire, has been appointed by Gov. Page a Senator in the United Senate, to occupy the seat vacated by the resignation of the Hon. Franklin Pierce.

From the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

At a meeting of the Bar, on Saturday the 5th of March, 1842, on motion,

His Honor Judge PEARSON was called to the Chair, and Col. Wheeler appointed Secretary. On motion of David F. Caldwell, Esq., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the sudden death of ROBERT H BURTON, with whom many of us have so long associated during his professional career, brings to our hearts a deep affliction.

Resolved, That we bear witness in this solemn manner to the ability, eloquence and manly bearing with which he illustrated that career.

Resolved, That in all the relations of social life, the deceased was excellent. In the family circle, he was adored: as a friend, he was warm hearted and candid: as a public man, he was spirited, honest and devoted to his country's weal

Resolved, That as a testimonial of the love and high esteem we cherish for the memory of our departed friend, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for one month.

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, to wit: N. Boyden and James W. Osborne, Esqrs., be appointed to make known these sentiments to the family of the deceased, that a copy of these resolutions be furnished for publication in the Charlotte, Lincoln, and Salisbury papers.

And on motion, the meeting adjourned.

RICHMOND M. PEARSON, Chairman.
JOHN H. WHEELER, Secretary.

Mr. VAN BUREN was to leave Charleston yesterday for the interior. During his brief sojourn amongst us he has partaken of the private hospitalities of our citizens, by whom he has been every where cordially greeted. He has, however, refused all public demonstrations—declining the dinner tendered to him by the city authorities, and also an entertainment offered by many gentlemen in the name of the Democratic party, as a testimonial of the good feeling towards him personally, and of their grateful appreciation of the eminent services which, as a public man, and during his Presidency he has rendered to the South and to the Union. The Ex President evinced much pleasure at these courtesies, but owing to the arrangements he had made, and the rule he had laid down for himself during his present tour, said he was compelled to decline in both instances. We regret this—as our citizens generally would have been glad to see more of him, and evince the high regard they feel towards him.—*Mercury of 4th inst.*

EAST INDIA COTTON—THE END OF THE WORLD!

The Baton Rouge (La.) *Gazette*, speaks in this wise:

"*Cotton*—Our exchange papers are filled with the most alarming apprehensions, respecting the influence which the culture of cotton in the East Indies will have on the United States, and on the South in particular. We cannot now go into an examination of these reveries, but we must express the opinion that there is a great deal of humbug in them. That cotton *can* be cultivated in the East Indies we do not doubt; that it *will* be cultivated there—and immensely to our advantage, too—we most seriously believe. Our independence of England will never be complete, while we supply her with cotton—break the cotton thread with which she holds us in leash, and we shall then be free to despise, thwart, and destroy her, if need be! Depend upon it, England will reap a harvest of blood from the culture of cotton in India."

This is what Bottom would call "Ercles' vein," the editor feeling himself, like the said Bottom, in a mood to play "a part to tear a cat, to make all split." Of the same stuff is the following from the Philadelphia *Gazette*.

"*Startling Fact.*—The Charleston Courier says that letters have been received in that City from Boston, stating that large orders have recently been despatched to the East Indies for cotton! Ships sail from Boston and Salem with ice and return laden with this raw material. This simple fact has set the whole south in commotion. Their celebrated cotton crop, the only thing of substantial value they export, is in jeopardy, and forsooth, they now are crying out for a Tariff! One little fact demonstration in a small way, has utterly upset all the elaborate and learned theories of the south on the subject of *protection*."

Now we have at least an easy revenge, if not a sure remedy for this "startling fact"—which is to form a joint stock company, and send to the North Pole for our ice. The article is incomparable cheaper there—in fact it literally goes a begging.

There will never be any lack of "startling facts" in the world, so long as there are so many block heads agape to swallow them. In Charleston some time since, there came in a cargo of East Indian Rice—it was sold and eaten! Here was a still more remarkable fact—so remarkable, that the like was not in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, and it is not probable that the youngest will witness the repetition of it.

But the whole secret of this alarming increase of East India Cotton, is the simple fact, that the Chinese market has been broken up, which used to absorb nearly the whole surplus of that article, and that consequently, its price has been reduced to the very lowest—but a very low price as all the world knows, though it promotes the consumption of an article, has the contrary effect on its culture. The forced sales of British manufactured goods in this country, might in the same way be set down as evidence of the growth and prosperity of those manufacturers—it is simply an evidence that they have exceeded their market—that they are distressed and undergoing the purifying process of bankruptcy. The Cotton of Hindostan has been grown for a market that is suddenly closed—it seeks other markets, where being in excess, it is sacrificed.

That the Bostonians should seek their own advantage, real or supposed, is not, we opine, so very singular that it needs to be recorded as a "startling fact!" It is the very last thing in the world that would make us stare. It is right too—and is only another proof that all men understand the policy of free trade in their own case—restrictions are meant for their neighbors. But as the *Gazette* informs us that the South is all in commotion about this new aspect of the ice trade, we shall feel bound to notice the matter again.—*Mercury.*

A Dreadful Affair—Murder in the Halls of Legislation.—The intelligence of the death of the Hon. Charles C. P. Arndt, a member of the Council from Green Bay, in the Legislature of Wisconsin, is one of those events that calls for public indignation from all parts of the country. It is one more of the ten thousand reasons why private citizens should not be permitted to wear fire arms. The country has lost in Mr. Arndt a most amiable and interesting citizen—one who, by his fine talents, made himself the favorite of his constituents. We had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Arndt in this city about a year ago, on his way from Washington to his residence in the West. His father, Judge Arndt, left Pennsylvania a number of years since, and settled at Green Bay. The deceased, we think, was born in this State, and was decidedly one of the ablest men in the territory.—*Phil. Inquirer.*

Horrible Tragedy.—By a slip from the South port Telegraph, Wisconsin, we learn that the Hon. Charles C. P. Arndt, member of the Council from Brown county, was shot dead on the floor of the Council Chamber, by James R. Vinyard, member from Grant county. The affair grew out of a nomination for Sheriff of Grant county. Mr. E. S. Baker was nominated by Mr. Arndt. This nomination was opposed by Mr. Vinyard, who wanted the appointment to vest in his own brother. In the course of debate, the deceased made some statements [illegible] pronounced false, and made use [illegible] insulting language, dealing largely in [illegible] which Mr. A. made no reply. A [illegible] ment, Mr. A. stepped up to Mr. Vi[illegible] quested him to retract, which he refuses to do, repeating the offensive words. Mr. Arndt then made a blow at Vinyard who stepped back a pace, drew a pistol, and shot him dead.

The issue appears to have been provoked, on the part of Vinyard, who was determined at all hazards, to defeat the appointment of Baker, and who, himself defeated, turned his ire and revenge upon the unfortunate Arndt.

They are putting it to the gamblers in Richmond, Va., "fast and thick." The Star states that, on Friday, the presentments numbered two hundred and sixty, and that there were "lots more to come." Among those presented are not a few of the members of the legislature, and many of the "first men" about town.

Congressional Temperance Society.—A Total Abstinence Society has been formed under the above title, by members of Congress. Mr. Briggs, of Mass., is *President*. Messrs. Bowne, of N. Y., Doberry, of N. Car., Gilmer, of Va., Henry, of Penn., Marshall, of Ken., Mason, of Md., Mattocks, of Vt., Morris, of Ohio, and Watterson, of Tenn., *Vice Presidents;* Howard, of Michigan, *Secretary;* and Gates, of N. Y., *Treasurer.*

Terrible Tornado.—The Cleaveland Herald gives the particulars of a tremendous Tornado that has swept over that portion of Ohio. It says,

"The sweep of the tornado in Mayfield is described by an eye witness as frightfully terrific. Swift destruction marked its path; it moved forward like a black pitchy cloud, hugging the earth and whirling high in air every substance drawn within its vortex. The largest forest trees were upturned or twisted off like fragile shoots, and in some places even stumps were tore from the earth; half imbedded stones were lifted out, and large logs were moved off by wind power that would have required strong ox power to have started. Log buildings were torn up and whirled away to the very foundation logs; and our informant mentioned an instance in which two men rushed from a barn end and fell flat before the blast, and were literally tumbled end over end some distance by its fury. As the tornado crossed Chagrin river, the water was drawn from its bed and dashed upon the frame dwelling of Mr. Dean, located on the bank, with such resistless might as to sweep the house against a tree at some little distance, when it broke into fragments—many of which were borne away for miles.

The bedding and many light articles in the house cannot be found at all, and the escape of Mrs. D. and her children from instant death, is a marvel of marvels.

The church in Kirtland was moved around from its foundation some forty feet.

The tornado varied in width from 50 to 100 rods, and lasted but a moment or two. The vivid recollection of its wrath will long remain with those who felt or witnessed it.

The occurrence of such a tornado, accompanied with thunder and lightning in this climate, in mid winter, is a singularity worthy the attention and examination of the curious observers of atmospheric phenomena.—What says the Storm King, Espy?

We see by the papers, that the house of one of the pipe layers, Mr. Robert C. Wetmore, in New York, was visited by a large concourse of people, and three groans given. If those leading pipe layers are not very careful popular indignation will overtake them yet, for all the Whig papers try to smooth it over.

In connection with this subject, an injunction has been laid upon the New Era, not to publish certain letters, between Robert C. Wetmore and Charles F. Mitchell, the Whig member of Congress who recently committed so many forgeries in New York.

We expect a terrible blow up among the Whiggery. The injunction imposes a forfeiture of $10,000 on the New Era, if they publish the letters; but the Editors say they *shall* be published. We look anxiously for them.—*North Carolinian.*

The Fayetteville Market.—The receipts of the present week have consisted principally of Cotton and Tobacco, and prices range about the same as last week, viz: Cotton 6½ to 7¾. Tobacco 2 to 3. There is still a scarcity of domestic liquors—a few loads would sell readily. Peach brandy 40 to 50. Apple 35 to 40.—Whiskey 28 to 30. Flour but little in market, sells quick at 5¼ to 6¼. Corn scarce, 50 to 52½. Bacon, fair demand at 5 to 6.—*North Carolinian.*

Candidates for Sheriff.

☞ Col. R. W. LONG is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Rowan County.

☞ HEZEKIAH TURNER, Esq., is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Rowan County.

MARRIED,

In this County, on the 8th instant, by David Barringer, Esq., Mr. BENJAMIN DUNCAN, of Wilkes County, to Miss RACHEL, daughter of Mr. Christian Kestler.

In this County, on the 8th instant, by David Barringer, Esq., Mr. CHAPMAN DUNCAN, of Wilkes County, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. George Kestler.

DIED,

At Waughtown, in Stokes County, on the 26th ult., after a lingering illness, Mrs. MARY M. WAUGH, consort of H. M. Waugh, Esq.

At his residence, in Wilkes County, on the 31st of January, JOHN BRYAN, Esq., a soldier of the Revolution, in the 89th year of his age.

In this County, on the 21st ult., Mr. JOHN W. MOYER, in the 67th year of his age.

In Stanley County, on the 11th ult., Mrs. ELIZABETH FORNEY, in the 93rd year of her age.

Salisbury Female Academy.

THE Summer Session will commence on Monday, March 14th. Terms as heretofore, $8, 10 or 12 50, according to the advancement of the pupil. Music on the Piano or Guitar is reduced to $22 50 each. Painting, $10. Wax-work, per course, $5.

EMMA J. BAKER, Principal.

March 11, 1842. 2w

FOR SALE.—A first rate *New Cooking Stove* on cheap terms. Apply at this Office.

December 17, 1841. 6w

TO THE TANNERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE Undersigned have taken out a PATENT for an improvement made by themselves in the important art of

TANNING.

This improvement consists in a new mixture, of their invention, which is applied to the leather, and which saves the expense of tallow and the labor of whitening. They do not offer it to the public without having themselves effectually tested it, nor on their own recommendation alone, but ask attention to the certificates given below by highly respectable and experienced Tanners who have examined the invention, and being satisfied of its usefulness, have purchased rights:—and also to the certificates of the Boot and Shoe-makers who bear testimony to the quality and finish of the leather.

WM. A. RONALD,
HENRY C. MILLER.

☞ Letters to the subscribers should be addressed, *China Grove*, Rowan County, N. C.

March 4, 1842. 6t

CERTIFICATES:

At the request of Messrs. Ronald & Miller, and for our own satisfaction, we have particularly examined their improved plan of finishing leather, and pronounce it altogether beyond our expectation for value; and we cheerfully recommend it to the Tanners of the Country as a great saving of labor and expense, and as giving a fine gloss and high finish to the leather. Being satisfied of this, we have purchased for ourselves the right to use their patent.

JOHN CLARK,
Tanner, Salisbury.
JOHN SLOOP, Jr.,
LEVI COWAN,
WM. S. COWAN,
Tanners, Rowan County.

We have manufactured a considerable quantity of leather finished on the improved plan, lately invented by Messrs. Ronald & Miller, and we consider it of the best quality, both for beauty of finish, and lasting property.

JAS. D. GLOVER,
WM. LAMBETH,
JOHN THOMPSON,
Boot and Shoe-makers, Salisbury.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has opened a Public House, in Mocksville, Davie County, where he is prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers in a style which he hopes will prove satisfactory to all who may favor him with their custom.

His Stables will be abundantly furnished with every thing necessary in the line of Provender;—his Bar well supplied with a variety of liquors.

His charges will be moderate. All riotous and disorderly conduct will be strictly prohibited. Call and try me. E. R. BRICKHEAD.

March 11, 1842. 3

Negroes For Sale.

WILL be sold, at the Court House, in Salisbury, on Monday of March Court,

TWO VALUABLE NEGROES,

one boy about the age of 18 years, well grown and healthy, and one girl about the age of 12 years, very promising. The above property will be sold at public sale, six months credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

MARY HALL, Ex'rx.,
Of J. A. Hall.

Rowan county, March 4, 1842. 3t

NOTICE.

THERE will be sold, on Tuesday of the Superior Court, (22nd March next,) on a credit of 6 months, the splendid

CABINET OF MINERALS,
ONE LARGE TRAVELLING TRUNK,

and Box, belonging to Dr. Austin, deceased. All persons indebted to R. Austin's estate, may expect to be sued if they do not pay up before the above Court.

C. B. WHEELER, Adm'r.,
De bonis non.

Salisbury, N. C., February 25, 1842. 4t

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will sell at his house, in Salisbury, on Monday of the next Superior Court, on a credit of six months, the following property, to wit:

SIX HEAD OF CATTLE,
HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,
a parcel of sawed lumber, a parcel of rock, one Carriage,

Sulkey and Harness, &c.

All persons indebted to me are requested to make payment immediately. A. MATTHEW.

Salisbury, N. C., March 4, 1842. 3t

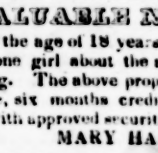
SILAS HUIE,
TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Salisbury and surrounding country, that he has commenced taking in work in his line of business at his dwelling, where he will make up work, after it is cut out, at the following prices:—Jeans coats, and all kinds of thin coats, $1 50; Cloth coats, $3 50; Pants, 75; Vests, 75;—Overcoats, $2 00.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for work at the market price.

Salisbury, N. C., January 21, 1842. 3

GARDEN SEEDS.



A Large variety of Garden Seeds for sale at the Salisbury Drug-Store, by C. B. WHEELER.

February 18, 1842. 3

Stockholders' Meeting.

THE Stockholders in the Salisbury Manufacturing Company are requested to attend a meeting of said Company, to be held at the Counting-room of Daniel H. Cress, Esq., on the evening of the 22nd instant, at early candle-light. Business of importance to the Company renders it necessary that all the Stockholders should attend punctually.

W. CHAMBERS, Pres't.

Salisbury, N. C., March 4, 1842. 2t

Laborers Wanted.

Wanted,—a number of hands to work at the mining business at Conrad's Hill, in Davidson County. The usual wages will be given, and the hands will be paid off weekly, or monthly, as they may wish.—Good board may be had near the mine on reasonable terms.

T. PHILLIPS ALLEN, Agent.

January 14, 1842 tf

From the Vicksburg Sentinel and Expositor.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

While the friends of Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Benton and Mr. Buchanan, have been industriously pressing the claims of their respective favorites for the office of President of the United States, at the next election, the friends of this eminent statesman have modestly kept silent. They seemed disposed to let the towering intellect, purity of private character, and a long life of public service, speak the claims of Mr. Calhoun, rather than forestal public opinion, or embarrass the action of the democratic party, at the most critical period in the history of the country. So thoroughly have we been satisfied that the final triumph of the principles of Democracy required the sacrifice of all personal considerations, a Spartan perseverance, and a holy union of all men opposed to special privileges and the paper credit system, that we have studiously avoided even a passing notice of the preparations, in different parts of the Union, for the next presidential campaign. We would doubt the patriotism of any man who would endanger the permanent triumph of the privileges of Democracy by pushing his favorite candidate for the presidency, and exciting jealousy and division in the ranks of those who are contending against the abuses of power and privilege. No man in the Union has a more exalted opinion of the gigantic talents, eminent public services, and unsullied private character of Mr. Calhoun than we have; and when the proper time arrives, none will go further to present him before the Democracy of the Union for their suffrages. But we think that eighteen months hence will be soon enough to discuss the subject of the next presidential election. Much is to be done, during the administration of Mr. Tyler, to prevent the organization of the money power and the second union of the Bank and Government for the aggrandizement of the few and the enslavement of the many.

When the talents, services and virtues of our prominent statesmen shall have been canvassed and compared, we shall be prepared to carry out the decision of the united Democratic party; and we have no doubt but the claims of the illustrious statesman whose name stands at the head of this article, will not be the less favorably considered from the fact that his friends have not pressed him prematurely to the injury of the great cause in which the last hopes of the patriot are involved.

We have thrown out these few remarks to introduce the following letter, from a distinguished gentleman in the northern part of the State. The silence observed by the Democratic press of South Carolina, in relation to the claims of her illustrious son, is worthy of the chivalric patriotism of that gallant State. While others have been (even in the midst of the holy contest and the issue still doubtful,) urging on the claims of their favorites for the presidency, the Democracy of Carolina have pressed on for principle, and left the eminent services of Mr. Calhoun during the most trying periods of our history, to speak for him and for them.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., January 19, 1841.

Dr. HAGAN—

DEAR SIR:—Although it may, by some, be considered premature to agitate the question of the successor to President Tyler, yet I am of opinion that such a course would not only be allowable at the present time, but that it is an object of primary importance. The embarrassing questions that are now presented to the consideration of the American people, of both Home and Foreign character, their [illegible] into which we are thrown, as it relates to the great political parties and leaders of the time, in my judgment, makes it altogether necessary for the Democratic party to present to the country a candidate for the Presidency. And in doing this, great care should be taken to select such an individual as would be fully competent to the times. Ordinarily it is considered but necessary that this individual should possess the proper views in relation to the administration of the government, and be possessed of sufficient popularity to reasonably ensure the office. But it is now of the highest consequence that the man selected should in addition to those requisites, be possessed of qualifications and talents of the highest order. He should be a man qualified to take charge of the interests of this great and happy government in the day of her severest trials. I need not point out the dangers that threaten us, both at home and abroad; they are understood by all.

I am aware that many believe that the strength and integrity of our party, and indeed of all parties more or less, is endangered by the exercise of this delicate and important duty. We have many individuals in our ranks fairly qualified for this distinguished station and whose names have been favorably presented to the consideration of the party and of the country; and disappointment to some must necessarily be the consequence of a selection. But surely at this time, above all others, mere personal considerations should be laid aside, and a selection will be made (in view of the dangers that surround us) that shall point to the highest and best qualifications of the person selected, both as regards the soundness of his political views and his ability to enforce and carry them into effect.

It will be asked, who of our party, in the most eminent degree, possesses the requisite qualifications? I answer unhesitatingly John C. Calhoun. One who has done more for the perpetuation of constitutional government and freedom than any man living. One whose powerful intellect, unbounded resources, bold independence and affirmative character, enable him to do more than any man living. The country's pillar in the last war—her prominent leader in the creation of resources to relieve her from the embarrassments of the war—the defender of her constitution by a strict observance of the rights of the States; and lastly, her sentinel on the watch tower, to preserve her institutions from crumbling into ruins under the blasting influence of Federal partisan usurpation and outrage.

He is found on all the great questions now agitated before the country. He is proverbially honest and patriotic in all he does, either as a private man, or in the discharge of public duties. He is the right arm of the Southern States. He is the mountain wave that rolls back the sea of blood upon the heads of the heartless enemies of mankind in their hellish war upon Southern rights and the lives of her people. He will teach England that her white slaves are more destitute than our black slaves. That slavery may exist by a combination of circumstances, as well as by special laws and enactments. That while the owners of slaves in America, as well from interest as from humanity, provide food, clothing and comforts, in case of old age, and disease, the owners, or (as they are called) the hirers of slaves in England, cast them off to starve and die—and he will make known to the Abolitionists of America, that they are either knaves or madmen.

The South will surely speak as one man on this subject, and although we will cheerfully unite with our political brethren, in the support of whatever individual a majority may seem to favor, still we deem it a sacred duty to declare in advance, our individual perference for this distinguished statesman.

Upon the great questions of Tariff—Distribution of the Public Lands—the Finances and Currency of the Nation, no man can be more acceptable to the Democratic Party. He may be considered orthodox throughout.

And in view of our difficulties with England, his great experience, and eminent talents point him out as the man upon whom the confidence of the nation would most readily rest—either in the maintenance of an honorable peace, or in the duration of a necessary war.

Useful notices.—When ivory handled knives turn yellow, rub them with fine sand paper, or emery; it will take off the spots, and restore their whiteness.

When a carpet is faded, I have been told, that it may be restored in a great measure, (provided there be no grease on it,) by being dipped into strong salt and water. I never tried this, but I know that silk pocket handkerchiefs, and deep blue factory cotton, will not fade if dipped into salt and water while new.

Tortoise shell and horn combs last much longer for having oil rubbed into them once in a while.

Spots on furniture may usually be cleansed by rubbing them quick and hard with a flannel wet with the same thing which took out the color—if rum, wet the cloth with rum, &c. The very best restorative for defaced varnished furniture, is rotten stone pulverized, and rubbed on with linseed oil.

Sal volatil, or hartshorn, will restore colors taken out by acid. It may be dropped upon any garment without doing harm.

Spirits of turpentine is good to take grease spots out of woollen cloth—to take spots of prints, &c., from mahogany furniture, and to cleanse white kid gloves.—*Frugal Housewife.*

A Fact.—The ready wit of a true born Irishman, however humble his station, is exceeded only by his gallantry. A few days since we observed a case in point. A sudden gust of wind took a parasol out of the hands of its owner; and before we had a chance to recollect whether it would be etiquette to catch the parasol of a lady to whom we had never been introduced, a lively Emeralder dropped his hod of bricks, caught the parachute in the midst of its Ellsler gyrations, and presented it to the loser with a bow which reminded us of poor Power. "Faith, ma'am," said he as he did so, "if you were as strong as you are handsome it would'nt have got away from you."

"Which shall I thank you for first, the service or your compliment?" asked the lady, smiling.

"Troth, ma'am," said Pat again, touching the place where once stood the brim of what once was a beaver, "that look of your own beautiful eyes *thanked me for both!*"

If that hod carrier will issue proposals to "tache the jontale," we'll do his advrtising gratis, and head his list of pupils. He has a genius for the thing.

Piano-Violeno.—We had the pleasure on Saturday of hearing a performance on this instrument, invented by James S. Wood, Esq., of Buchanan, Va. It is a combination of the Piano and Violin, and is undoubtedly one of the most ingenius instruments we have ever seen. The music is exquisite, the instrument being so constructed, that the performer can play on the Piano disconnected with the Violeno or both at the same time, with as much ease as any lady can a common Piano. The best amateurs of Europe have endeavored for two hundred years to invent such an instrument as the Piano Violeno, but have totally failed—and we are glad that a citizen of our own State, and a near neighbor, has succeeded in this complicated undertaking.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

Take it Back.—The editor of the Davenport (Me.) Sun wants the man who stole his axe from his wood pile to bring it back, *so that he can grind it.*

Desolation of the Vicinity of Rome.—Miss Sedgwick, the American traveller, presents us, on approaching the "Eternal City," with the following vivid picture of the desolation which surrounds it:

"Our last posts were through the dreary wastes that encompass Rome. The Campagna is not, as I had ignorantly supposed, a level, but presents an undulating surface without morasses or stagnant water, or any thing that indicates unwholesomeness except in its utter desertion. The glass looks rich and rank, as if it sprung from a virgin soil, and its tints are glowing even at this season.—There are scattered here and there large flocks of sheep, with lean, haggard, and half clothed shepherd and shepherd's dogs—and there are herds of oxen of a very large and beautiful species, and with horns as beautiful as antlers. But, with these exceptions there is no life. From the summits of the hills, and there are considerable hills, the eye stretches over a wide reach of country, extending miles in every direction, and here and there an old barrack like dwelling, a crumbling tower, a shrine or a crucifix, but no cheerful habitations, no curling smoke, no domestic sounds—nothing that indicates human life and 'country contentments.'—It is one vast desolation, a fit surrounding for the tomb of nations! As we caught the view of St. Peter's, and the domes and spires of the 360 churches of Rome, it seemed as if life were still beating at the heart of the body doomed to die first at the extremities."

A True Patriot.—"When the Declaration of Independence was under debate in the Continental Congress doubt and forebodings were whispered through the hall. The house hesitated, wavered, and for a while the liberty and slavery of the country, appeared to hang in even scale. It was then an aged patriarch arose—his head white with the frost of years. Every eye went to him with the quickness of thought, and remained with the fixedness of the polar star. He cast on the assembly a look of inexpressible interest, and unconquerable determination; while on his visage the hue of age was lost in the flush of burning patriotism that fired his cheek.—"There is," said he, when he saw the house wavering. "There is a tide in the affairs of men—a nick of time—we perceive it now before us. To hesitate, is to consent to our slavery. That noble instrument upon our table, should be superscribed this very morning by every pen in the House. He that will not respond to its accents and strain every nerve to carry into effect its provisions is unworthy the name of a freeman. For my own part, of property I have some—of reputation more. That reputation is staked, that property is pledged on the issue of this contest. And although these gray hairs must descend into the sepulchre, I would infinitely rather they would descend thither by the hands of the public executioner, than desert at this crisis the sacred cause of my country." Who was it that uttered this memorable speech—potent in turning the scale of a nation's destiny, and worthy to be preserved in the same imperishable record in which is registered the no more eloquent speech ascribed to John Adams, on the same sublime occasion? It was John Witherspoon at that day the most distinguished Presbyterian minister west of the Atlantic ocean—the father of the Presbyterian Church in the United States.—*Rev. J. M. Krebs.*

At a Temperance Meeting held in Washington, Mr. Marshall, a member of Congress, said,

"For ten years past I have been a politician, in a section of country where candidates for office are expected to treat the people and drink with them; to this custom and the festive board I attribute the power which the habit of intemperance gained over me. Often after leaving these scenes have I resolved never to repeat them, but temptation returning, the vow has again and again been broken.—Yet I never thought myself lost, or in great danger, til this morning, when I found upon me a quenchless, hellish thirst for drink. I was alarmed; it followed me; a crisis had come, and I knew it. The thought of joining a temperance society occurred to me. I resolved upon it, and went to an honorable gentleman, and asked if he was a member of that society; he answered yes. I asked him to draw me up a pledge, and to do it quick, that I might execute it. I did so.

"Mr. President, the age of miracles is past, and I presume what at that moment occurred to me is explicable on familiar principles; but the fact I know, that when my hand was lifted from the paper, that appetite, which before drove me almost to madness, was *gone*.

"But I did not conceive the step fully taken till I should meet and unite with you here; for there is peculiar strength in the tide of honor that now publicly binds us. I am not ashamed of what I have done. I wish Congress, the nation to know it. No doubt many will laugh when the intelligence shall reach them; but, Sir, if I *redeem* my *pledge*, which I believe I shall do, *I will laugh too.*"

Lowell Factories.—The factories at Lowell require annually upwards of 55,000 bales of cotton, 12 000 tons of anthracite coal, and 3,000 barrels of flour for the making of starch.

A Down East Sailor.—A yankee captain once sung out in a squall, to a raw hand, newly shipped on board his craft:

"Let go the jib, there! Darn your skin, let go that jib!"

"I aint a *touchin*'it!" squalled out the simple down easter in return.

Never repine at that for which there is *no* possible remedy.

A kind refusal is sometimes as gratifying as a bestowal: he who can alleviate the pain of an ungracious act is unpardonable unless he do so.

A lady in a neighboring State by the name of Fortune, presented her husband with three fine children, all daughters. *Miss Fortunes* never come singly.

Improved Phraseology.—It is not customary at the present day to say "There's the devil to pay, and no pitch hot,' the fashionable phrase being—"There is a certain liability due to the 'old gentleman,' and no bituminous matter of the proper temperature to liquidate the obligation."

What fashionable woman would not rather the republic should be disturbed than her curls?

Journal of Banking:

BY WILLIAM M. GOUGE, OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Journal will contain—

1st. A new edition of "A Short History of Paper Money and Banking in the United States," by Wm. M. Gouge, with corrections and additions, bringing the narrative down to the present time.

2d. Essays on Banking, Currency, Exchanges, and kindred topics, in which efforts will be made to place these subjects in the clearest light possible.

3d. A semi-monthly review of the times, embracing the most important events, especially those which affect the general operations of business.

4th. Such miscellaneous matter as will, while it will add to the interests of the work, subserve its main object, which is that of showing the true character of our paper money and banking system, and the effect it has on the morals and happiness of the different classes of the community.

This Journal will be especially intended for Farmers and Mechanics, but it is hoped it will not prove unuseful to Merchants and other productive members of society.

It will be published once every two weeks. Each number will contain sixteen pages octavo, double column, with the leaves stitched and cut, thus uniting the advantages of the open sheet with a form convenient for binding.

The paper will be fair and the type good. The price will be

For one copy, one dollar and fifty cents a year.

For four copies, five dollars, or one dollar and twenty-five cents each.

For ten copies, ten dollars, or one dollar each.

In all cases, subscriptions must be paid in advance.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Congressional Globe and Appendix.

THESE works have now been published by us for ten consecutive sessions of Congress. Commencing with the session of 1832-3. They have had such wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this Prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be printed, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are abridged, or condensed, to bring them into a reasonable, or readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given at length, in the mover's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—brevier and nonpareil—on a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages. It is printed as fast as the business done in Congress furnishes matter enough for a number—usually one number, but sometimes two numbers, a week. We have invariably printed more numbers than there were weeks in a session. The approaching session of Congress, it is expected, will continue 7 months, if so, subscribers may expect between 30 and 40 numbers, which, together, will make between 500 and 600 royal quarto pages.

The Appendix is made up of the PRESIDENT'S annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Government that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages. Heretofore, on account of the *set* speeches being so numerous and so long, we have not completed the Appendix until one or two months after the close of the session; but, in future, we intend to print the speeches as fast as they shall be prepared, and of course shall complete the work within a few days after the sejournment.

Each of these works is complete in itself; but it is necessary for every subscriber who desires a full knowledge of the proceedings of Congress, to have both; because, then, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of the speech, or any denial of its correctness, as published in the Congressional Globe, the reader may return to the Appendix to see the speech at length, corrected by the member himself.

Now, there is no source but the Congressional Globe and Appendix, from which a person can obtain a full history of the proceedings of Congress. GALES and SEATON'S Register of Debates, which contained a history, has been suspended for three or four years. It cost about five times as much for a session as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and did not contain an equal amount of matter, a great portion of the current proceedings being omitted. We are enabled to print the Congressional Globe and Appendix at the low rate now proposed, by having a large quantity of type, and keeping the Congressional matter that we set up for the daily and semi-weekly Globes, standing for the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If we had to set up the matter purposely for these works, we could not afford to print them for double the price now charged.

Complete Indexes to both the Congressional Globe and the Appendix are printed at the close of each session, and sent to all subscribers for them.

We have on hand 3,000 or 4,000 surplus copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the Extra Session, which make together near one thousand royal quarto pages. They give the fullest history of Congress that has ever been published. We now sell them for $1 each; that is, $1 for the Congressional Globe, and $1 for the Appendix. We propose to let subscribers for the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the next session, have them for 50 cent each. They will be necessary to understand fully the proceedings of the next session. The important matters discussed at the last, will be brought up at the next session, in consequence of the universal dissatisfaction evinced in the late elections with the vast and novel system of policy which the powers have introduced, and which was forced through Congress without consulting public opinion, or even allowing the full discussion usual in regard to subjects of ordinary interest. The reports of the Congressional Globe and Appendix are not in the least degree adected by the party bias of the Editor. They are given precisely as written out by the Reporters and the members themselves. And the whole are subject to the revision and correction of the speakers, as they pass in review in our daily sheet, in case any misunderstanding or misrepresentation of their remarks should occur.

We make a daily analysis of the doings in Congress, and give our opinions in it freely, but this is published only in the Daily, Semi-weekly, and Weekly Globes. The Daily Globe is $10, the Semi-weekly Globe $2 per annum, *in advance.* The Weekly Globe is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and a complete index made to it at the end of each year.

TERMS.

For the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the last Extra Session, $1.

For the Congressional Globe for the next session, $1 per copy.

For the Appendix for the next session, $1 per copy.

Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for $5; twelve copies for $10, and so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, *postage paid*, at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department, postmasters are permitted to frank letters containing money for subscriptions.

The notes of any bank, current where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be in Washington by the 15th December next, at farthest, though it is probable that we shall print enough surplus copies to fill every subscription that may be paid before the 1st day of January next.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it. BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington City, October 25, 1841

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY, MARCH 11, 1842.

Bacon,	9 a 10	Iron,	4½ a 7
Beef,	3½ a 4½	Lard,	8 a 10
Brandy, (peach)	30 a 35	Molasses,	50 a 62½
Do (apple)	25 a	Nails,	8 a 9
Butter,	10 a 12½	Oats,	15 a 18
Beeswax,	18 a 20	Pork,	4 a 4½
Bagging,	18 a 25	Rice, (quart)	12½
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Sugar, (brown)	10 a 12½
Cotton, (clean)	8 a	Do (loaf)	18 a 20
Corn,	20 a 25	Salt, (bu.)	$1 25 a $1 50
Coffee,	14 a 18	Do (sack)	$3 75 a $4 00
Flour,	$4 50 a $5 00	Steel, (blister)	10 a
Feathers,	35 a 37½	Do (cast	25 a 30
Flaxseed,	75 a 80	Tallow,	12½
Do Oil,	90 a $1	Whiskey,	25 a

AT CHERAW, S. C., MARCH 2, 1842.

Beef, (scarce)	3	Flour,	$6 00 a $6½
Bacon,	8 a 9	Feathers,	40 a 45
Butter,	12½ a 15	Lard, (scarce)	7 a 8
Beeswax,	22 a 25	Molasses,	40 a 50
Bagging,	20 a 25	Oats,	37 a 46
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Rice, (100 lbs)	$4 a $5
Coffee,	12½ a 15	Sugar,	10 a 12
Cotton,	7 a 8	Salt, (sack)	$2 75
Corn, (scarce)	a 50	Do (bushel)	$87½ a $1

AT CAMDEN, S. C., MARCH 2, 1842.

Beef,	4 a 5	Cotton,	5 a 8½
Bacon,	8½ a 10	Corn,	50
Butter,	15 a 18	Flour,	$7 00
Beeswax,	18 a 25	Feathers,	37 a 40
Bagging,	26	Lard,	10 a 12
Bale Rope,	12½	Molasses,	33 a 50
Coffee,	15 a 16	Oats,	45 a 56

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

North Carolina Temperance Union.

THE State Temperance Society of N. C. at its annual meeting, directed its Executive Committee to take measures for the establishment, at this place, of a Journal, devoted to the cause of Temperance.

In obedience to their wishes, and impressed with the importance of such a publication, the Committee have determined, if sufficient encouragement can be obtained, to issue the first number of such a publication, to be called the NORTH CAROLINA TEMPERANCE UNION, on the first of January next.

The leading object of the Union will be, the dissemination of Temperance principles. We shall endeavor to present in its pages, a full record of the progress of the Temperance cause in our own and in foreign lands—of its effect upon individuals and communities—and original articles in defence of its principles, and in reply to the various objections urged against it.

While, however, the promotion of Temperance will be the first and leading object of our Journal, it is our intention, that its pages shall be enlivened by a general summary of the most important events of the day, and by particular attention to the interest of Agriculture.

In carrying out this object, the Committee look with confidence to the friends of Temperance, particularly in North Carolina, for aid and support. A new impulse has been given to the cause in this State. Were this the proper occasion, we could tell a tale of what has been passing under our own eyes, which would send a thrill of joy through every benevolent heart. The reformation of the inebriate has commenced, and is still going on with a power and success, which the most sanguine never dared to anticipate. Give us but the means of communication, and we trust that an influence will go forth from the Capitol of the old North State, to its remotest boundary, that will tell upon its happiness and prosperity through all future generations.

Permit us, then, most earnestly to appeal to every friend of Temperance, Morality, and good order, to aid us *promptly.* As the object is to commence with the new year, *delay* on the part of its friends may be fatal. Let every individual then, who feels an interest in our success, and every Temperance Society, become responsible, *at once* for the number of copies, which they suppose can be circulated in their vicinity, and forward their names immediately, for 10, 20, or 50 copies, as they may think the demand of their neighborhood may justify. In this way only, can we hope for success in our effort.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the N. C. Temperance Society, the following resolution was adopted: Whereas, arrangements have been made to commence the publication of a Temperance Journal in the City of Raleigh, on the first week of January next, provided ONE THOUSAND Subscribers can be obtained.

Resolved, That it be most earnestly recommended to each of the Officers of the State Temperance Society, and to the members of the late State Convention, and to any who are friendly to the cause, immediately after the receipt of this resolution, to become responsible for from 10 to 50 Subscribers, so that the publication may commence at the time contemplated.

By order of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina State Temperance Society.

TERMS:

The North Carolina Temperance Union will be published weekly on a medium sheet, (say 26 by 18 inches,) at One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum, payable IN ADVANCE. Letters containing Subscribers names and remittances, must be directed, postpaid or free, to the Treasurer of the Society, JAMES BROWN, Raleigh, North Carolina.

All the newspapers in the State are respectfully requested to give this Prospectus one or two insertions.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Western Carolina Temperance Advocate,

A monthly paper devoted to the Temperance Reform, Published at Asheville, N. C., and edited

BY D. R. M'ANALLY.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION that was held at this place early in September, resolved on publishing a paper of the above title and character, and appointed Dr. John Dickson and D. R. M'Anally to conduct it. From the many pressing engagements, Dr. Dickson already has, he deems it impracticable for him to be recognised as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use all his influence otherwise, to promote its interest; the subscriber therefore, proceeds to issue this Prospectus in his own name, with a hope that he will be aided in the undertaking, by all the friends of the Temperance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation.

Friends of the Temperance Cause! to you we make a most earnest appeal—while thousands upon thousands of dollars are annually expended at theatres, at circuses, at the race track, at groceries, while no pains are spared, the luxury of retirement and ease foregone, and no labor deemed too severe to advance the interests of political aspirants, can you not do something in a cause that must be dear to every true patriot, philanthropist, and christian? Recollect there are but few, very few, such papers in all the Southern country.—The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tennessee particularly, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you now to say whether they shall have it.

The very low price at which it was fixed by the Convention, will make it necessary, that a very large subscription be had, before the publication of it can be justified.

TERMS.

The Western Carolina Temperance Advocate will be published on a medium sheet, in quarto form, each number making eight pages, and will be furnished at the very low price of *Fifty Cents* a copy. Where single copies are taken, the payment must be made invariably upon the reception of the first number.

☞ Postmasters, editors or publishers of papers, and all Ministers of the Gospel, are authorised agents.

Prospectus for Kendall's Expositor.

AMOS KENDALL proposes to establish a semi monthly newspaper under the above name, to be devoted to the following objects, viz:

1. The security of the right of suffrage, by additional laws to punish bribery and fraud.

2. An exposure of abuses and corruptions in Government, wherever known to exist.

3. An exposition of the principles of modern Banking, and its effects upon labor, trade, morals, and Government, embracing the nature and uses of money, and a history of the origin and progress of paper money in its various forms.

To these will be added all the topics common in the newspapers of the day, with a summary of news carefully compiled, forming an accurate history of passing events.

Avoiding all personal altercations, this paper, while it will not conceal its preferences for men, will confine itself chiefly to the elucidation of facts and principles, leaving the ruder portions of political controversy to younger hands.

The Expositor will be printed in the neatest manner upon a royal sheet, folded in octavo form, each number making sixteen pages, with an index at the end of each volume embracing one year. It will thus form a book containing a history of the times with much more useful and entertaining matter.

PRICE—*One Dollar per annum, paid in advance.* No accounts will be kept, and the paper will not be sent until the money be actually received.

Bank notes will be taken at their specie value.

To those who collect and forward ten dollars, an additional copy will be sent gratis.

Postmasters are permitted by law to forward subscription money in letters written by themselves.

All letters to the Editor must be free or postpaid.

☞ As to the postage on this paper will be but one cent to one and a half each number, it is in the power of every man to procure all the important news, and a vast deal of other useful matter, at not exceeding *One Dollar and Thirty-six Cents.*

Washington City, D. C., December 10, 1841.